

THE TOOL AND IMPLEMENT TRADES.

Contents.

	Page.
INTRODUCTORY	157
Summary of results	157
Qualifications affecting comparisons	158
Value of output and cost of materials	159
Classes of firms engaged in the trade	159
PRODUCTION	160
Total make of steel	160
Tools and implements	160
Other products	161
Repair work and work done for the trade	162
Cost of materials and work given out	163
Net output	163
Exports and imports	163
WAGES IN 1924	164
EMPLOYMENT	165
MECHANICAL POWER	165
TABLES	167

Introductory.*

The tables on pages 167 to 170 are based on returns received from firms in Great Britain and Northern Ireland whose business in 1924 consisted wholly or mainly in the manufacture of tools and implements. The number of such separate returns was 674. About 90 firms to which schedules were sent did not furnish returns, but these firms for the most part had very small establishments and included some which had ceased operations by the end of the censal year. On the basis of the information available it is estimated that they did not employ more than 350 persons in all and that their total net output probably did not exceed £60,000.

Summary of results.—The following table shows the main results of the Censuses of 1924, 1912 and 1907, comparisons between the figures for the three years being subject to the qualifications mentioned in the next paragraph.

* See also the Notes on pages vii to xv.

Particulars.	Unit.	1924.	1912.	1907.
Value of goods made and work done (Gross output)	£'000	8,855	4,600	3,703
Cost of materials used	"	3,633	1,995	1,539
Paid for work given out to other firms	"	98	44	74
Net output	"	5,124	2,561	2,090
Average number of persons employed	No.	26,602	26,441	23,711
Net output per person employed ..	£	193	97	88
Mechanical power available :—				
Prime movers	H.P.	21,519	21,498	19,206
Electric motors driven by purchased electricity	"	37,430	8,395	(not recorded)

Qualifications affecting comparisons.—In considering the above table and the other tables in this report which show figures for different censal years, the following qualifications should be borne in mind :—

(1) The comparability of figures relating to value or cost is affected by the changes which have taken place in the general purchasing power of money.

(2) Ploughs and harrows and similar agricultural implements, not mechanically driven, were included in the heading of agricultural implements and tools in 1912 and 1907, and the figures given in the above table for those years accordingly cover these products ; in the Census of 1924, ploughs, harrows, etc., were classified as agricultural machinery and the output was, therefore, chiefly returned on schedules for the Engineering Trades (page 232).

(3) The Census of 1907 covered Great Britain and the whole of Ireland, but that of 1924 applied only to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The exclusion of Southern Ireland in 1924 does not seriously affect the comparability of the figures since, according to the Census of Production taken by the Government of the Irish Free State in respect of the year 1926, the value of the output of agricultural and other implements and fittings in that year recorded in the Report on the Engineering and Implement Trades was only £49,000. The corresponding figure for the whole of Ireland in 1907 was £18,000.

(4) The Censuses of 1907 and 1924 extended to all firms, however small, but in 1912 firms employing not more than five persons (excluding the proprietors) were merely required to state the average number of persons employed by them in the year. According to the information so furnished the number of persons employed in the establishments thus excluded was 1,603 or 6·1 per cent. of the number employed by the remaining firms, as shown in the above table. Moreover, correspondence on

defective returns for 1912 had not been completed when the war compelled suspension of this work. In these circumstances detailed information for 1912 is not given in the remainder of this report. The resulting defects in the aggregate figures given above are probably not important.

Value of output and cost of materials.—The figures in the above table representing the value of goods made and work done, and the cost of materials used, are the aggregates of the figures recorded by the firms making returns, and, for the reasons explained in paragraphs (i) and (ii) on pages xii and xiii, they may over-state the value of the output of, and the cost of the materials used by, the Tool and Implement Trades considered as a whole. The matter is discussed on page 163, where it is estimated that the value, free from duplication, of the output of the Tool and Implement Trades in 1924 lay between £8,030,000 and £8,780,000, and that the cost of the materials purchased from sources outside these trades and worked up into their products lay between £2,880,000 and £3,630,000.

Classes of firms engaged in the trade.—It is the practice for some firms in the tool trade not only to manufacture tools and implements on their own premises but also to give out to small firms or tenement occupiers materials to be worked up. Such principal firms were instructed to include, as part of their output, the value of the goods made for them outside with the value of the goods made in their own establishments ; the subordinate firms returned the amounts paid to them for such work as received for work done for the trade. Merchant firms that supplied materials to tenement occupiers or other outside firms to be made into goods for them were also instructed to state against the proper headings the quantity and selling value of the goods made from those materials. The manufacturers or merchants giving out the work also entered the amounts paid by them for such work under the heading of *Work given out*. In both cases there would be duplication between the returns made by the tenement occupiers or other firms employed and those made by the employing firms. In order to estimate the probable amount of this outside work, firms that made their returns on schedules for the Tool and Implement Trades were asked to state (a) the percentage of the total selling value of their output which represented work done in their own works, and (b) the percentage done for them by workers outside their establishments. Firms with a total output of £4,546,000 (or 51·3 per cent. of the aggregate gross output of the Tool and Implement Trades) furnished the desired information. From their statements it appears that firms with an output valued at £3,381,000 gave out no work, and that firms with an output valued at £1,165,000 had goods to the value of £107,000 made for them outside their works. It would appear, therefore, that the giving out of work is not of great importance in the Tool and Implement Trades, but it is by

no means certain that the Census Office was in possession of a complete list of merchants who gave out work and from whom returns could be required.

Production.

Detailed information as to the output of the Tool and Implement Trades in 1924 will be found in Table II on pages 167 and 168.

In addition to the goods dealt with in this report, tools, gauges, etc., valued, on a cost basis, at £5,700 were produced by the Royal Army Ordnance Department, etc., in 1924.*

Total make of steel.—Steel makers that made their returns on schedules for the Tool and Implement Trades were required in 1924 to state the total quantity of steel made at their works, whether subsequently used by them for further manufacturing processes or not. The information furnished was as follows:—

<i>Kind of steel.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Bessemer :	
Acid	2,540
Basic	4,690
Open hearth :	
Acid	740
Basic	1,590
Crucible	8,220
Electric	1,850
TOTAL MAKE	19,630

According to the information furnished by these firms 6,130 tons of this steel were used by them in the manufacture of finished products, the remaining 13,500 tons being sold to other firms or added to stock in the form of ingots, blooms, billets, bars, forgings and castings. As the total quantity of semi-manufactured steel products returned as sold or added to stock amounted to 18,380 tons (see page 162) it follows that at least 4,880 tons of such products were made either from imported ingot steel or from steel bought from steelmakers outside the Tool and Implements Trades. The total make of steel in the United Kingdom is dealt with in the report on the Iron and Steel Trades (see page 40).

Tools and implements.—The following statement shows, for 1924 and 1907, the value and (where recorded) the quantity of the principal products made for sale in the Tool and Implement Trades, including not only the tools and implements manufactured by firms

* Such production falls within the scope of the report on Public Utility Services which forms part of a separate volume.

that made their returns on schedules for those trades, but also the output of similar goods made by firms whose returns were furnished on schedules for other trades.

Kinds of goods.	1924.			1907.	
	Recorded by		Total selling value.	Total selling value.	
	Number and value.	Value only.			
	Th. doz.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.
Tools and implements:—					
Files and rasps	1,776	605	161	766	640
Engineers' tools (except gauges)	—	—	1,802	1,802	590
Saws, saw blades, and machine knives	1,493	611	493	1,104	372
Axes, hatchets, adzes and matchets	229	311	—	311	} 585
Carpenters' and joiners' tools, not elsewhere specified ..	676	347	114	461	
Spades and shovels for all purposes	508	601	161	762	} 2,267*
Agricultural and horticultural, except spades and shovels ..	—	—	1,415	1,415	
Other kinds	—	—	1,064	1,064	340
Tools and implements, not separately distinguished ..	—	—	135	135	470
TOTAL—TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS..	..	2,475	5,345	7,820	5,264
Handles for tools and implements	..	—	298	298	†
TOTAL VALUE .. .. .	..	2,475	5,643	8,118	5,264

* See qualification (2) on page 158.

† Included with tools and implements.

Of the total value (£8,118,000) shown above for 1924, £6,869,000 represented goods made by firms that furnished their returns on schedules for the Tool and Implement Trades, details of whose output are shown in Table II on page 168.

It is not possible to measure with any reasonable degree of precision the change in the volume of the output of agricultural tools and implements between 1907 and 1924, manufacturers not being required, at the 1907 Census, to give particulars of the quantity of their output.

With regard to the other classes of tools and implements shown, comparison of aggregate values suggests a substantial increase in the output of engineers' tools and saws, etc., but a decline, or, at best, stagnation, in the output of files and rasps, edge tools, and tools of other sorts.

Other products.—In addition to the tools and implements dealt with in the preceding paragraphs, firms that made their returns on

schedules for the Tool and Implement Trades recorded, in 1924 and 1907, an output for sale of the goods shown in the following table. These goods, being of kinds mainly produced by other trades, are dealt with in the reports on those trades.

Kind of goods.	1924.		1907.
	Quantity.	Selling value.	Selling value.
	Tons.	£'000.	£'000.
Steel :—			
Ingots, blooms, billets, etc.	1,240	94	155
Bars	6,180	606	—
Rough forgings and castings	10,960	351	154
Total—Semi-manufactured steel	18,380	1,051	309
Machinery :—			
Machine tools . . . . .	..	138	141
Other machinery and accessories . . . . .	..	169	77
Total—Machinery . . . . .	..	307	218
Other manufactures of iron and steel . . . . .	..	401	85
Other goods made . . . . .	..	17	30
TOTAL . . . . .	..	1,776	642

Repair work and work done for the trade.—The amount recorded as received for repairs carried out to tools and implements in 1924 was £108,000, to which should be added the sum of £7,000 recorded for similar work on schedules for other trades. In 1907 the value of repair work was included in the recorded value of the tools and implements made, and no separate information is available for that year.

The amount received for work done in 1924 by tool and implement firms that worked for the trade was £103,000, including £1,000 recorded on schedules for other trades. Of this amount £60,000 represented work done on files and rasps, of which £30,000 was recorded as for file re-cutting. The amounts received by tool and implement firms for work done for the trade in 1907 was £94,000, including a sum of £5,000 recorded on schedules for other trades.

Value of output free from duplication.—The gross value of the output of the firms whose returns were made on schedules for the Tool and Implement Trades in 1924 was £8,855,000, but this total contains some duplication. The sum of £150,000 returned for handles not fixed to tools may be duplicated to some extent in the value of complete tools, but part of this output may be included in the exports of tool handles, which in 1924 were valued at £48,000. There does not appear to have been any further substantial duplication in respect of "parts". With regard to the semi-manufactured steel

returned as made for sale or stock, it would appear most probable that the 1,240 tons of steel ingots, blooms and billets, valued at £94,000, were in the main added to makers' stocks, and that the 10,960 tons of rough forgings and castings made by tool-makers who had their own steel-works were sold to firms outside the Tool and Implement Trades (e.g., to engineers, shipbuilders, etc.). There remain 6,180 tons of steel bars valued at £606,000, which may represent sales by the makers to other tool manufacturers, but, in part, may have been additions to makers' stocks. Lastly, with regard to the £102,000 returned on schedules for the Tool and Implement Trades as received for work done for the trade, it would appear that the £30,000 received for re-cutting files and rasps was of the nature of payment received for repair work and did not involve duplication with other headings. The remaining £72,000 was probably duplicated in the value of finished goods. The maximum amount of duplication may thus be put at about £828,000 and the value of the output returned on Schedules for the Tool and Implement Trades, free from duplication, may be estimated as lying between £8,030,000 and £8,780,000. The corresponding figure for 1907 was estimated to lie between £3,380,000 and £3,703,000.

Cost of materials and work given out.—The cost of materials used by firms that made their returns on schedules for the Tool and Implement Trades was returned as £3,633,000 in 1924, a sum which, by the exclusion of purchases from other firms in the trade, is reduced to a sum lying between £2,880,000 and £3,630,000. The corresponding estimate for 1907 was between £1,216,000 and £1,539,000.

The amount paid to other firms for work given out to them was returned as £98,000 in 1924 and £74,000 in 1907.

Net output.—The net output in 1924 of the firms that made their returns on schedules for the Tool and Implement Trades (whose gross output was valued at £8,855,000) was £5,124,000, that sum representing, without duplication, the total amount by which the value, as delivered, of the aggregate output exceeded the cost, as purchased, of the materials used and the amount paid to other firms for work given out to them.

The net output per person employed in the censal year 1924 was £193, as compared with £88 in 1907.

Exports and imports.—The following table shows the total production of the main classes of tools and implements in 1924 in relation to the exports and imports of similarly described goods. The figures relating to the quantity of production are partly estimated, as firms representing about 26 per cent. of the total value of the classes of goods for which quantities were required, were unable to state the quantities produced.

Kind of goods.	Pro-duction.	Exports.	Proportion of British made goods. exported.	Net imports.	Available for consumption in the U.K.	Share of home market held by British made goods.
	Th. doz.	Th. doz.	Percent.	Th. doz.	Th. doz.	Per cent.
Tools and implements :—						
Files and rasps ..	2,248	739.5	33	281.7	1,790.2	84
Saws and saw-blades ..	2,263	770.2	34	1,543.3	3,036.1	49
Axes, hatchets, adzes and matchets ..	229	190.9	83	20.3	58.4	65
Spades and shovels for all purposes ..	644	263.8	41	1.3	381.5	99.7
Carpenters' and joiners' tools, not elsewhere specified ..	898	313.6	35	285.4	869.8	67
	£'000.	£'000.		£'000.	£'000.	
Agricultural and horticultural, not elsewhere specified ..	1,415	1,013	72	44	446	90
Engineers' tools (except gauges) ..	1,802	580	32	502	1,724	71
Other sorts, including tools not separately distinguished ..	1,377	560	41	95	912	90

About 36 per cent. by number of the output of tools and implements recorded by quantity and in the case of those recorded by value, as shown above, about 47 per cent. were exported. The share of the home market held by British-made goods was 65 per cent. for tools and implements of which particulars of quantity are available, and about 80 per cent. for goods recorded by value only. It should be noted that the average value per dozen of imported tools of the descriptions shown by quantity above are substantially lower than the corresponding average values of home-produced and exported tools. The exports of tool handles (of wood) in 1924 amounted to 144,000 dozen, valued at £48,000 f.o.b., and retained imports to 1,201,000 dozen, valued at £278,000 c.i.f.

Imports of tools and implements in 1907 were shown only in one class and by value only; in that year retained imports were valued at £319,000 c.i.f. British exports were also shown by value only in 1907, as follows:—Agricultural implements, £487,000 f.o.b.; Other sorts, £1,756,000 f.o.b. The changes in the classification of agricultural implements must be borne in mind in comparing the figures of imports and exports for 1907 with those for 1924.

Wages in 1924.

Under the Census of Production Act, 1906, the powers of the Board of Trade to require information do not extend to particulars of the amount of wages paid, and, consequently, no information on this head was secured in connexion with the Census of 1924. As a result,

however, of the voluntary enquiry undertaken by the Ministry of Labour into wages and hours in the United Kingdom in 1924, information was obtained as to the total wage-bill of a group of firms in the Tool and Implement (including Manufactured Abrasives*) Trades which made returns both to the Ministry of Labour and to the Census of Production office. According to the Census records this group of firms employed, in the week ended 18th October, 1924, 13,346 operatives, or 58 per cent. of the total of 23,199 operatives for the trades as a whole, and their net output totalled £3,091,000, or 54 per cent. of the aggregate net output of £5,742,000 for the trades as a whole. The total wage-bill of these firms, as returned to the Ministry of Labour, was £1,510,000, representing about 49 per cent. of their aggregate net output.

Employment.

The detailed information relating to employment in 1924 is summarised in Table III on page 169. The following table sets out certain particulars for that year together with those relating to the 1907 Census. For the purpose of this comparison the average numbers of operatives of each sex returned for 1924 have been divided between the two age-groups in the proportions shown by the data relating to the week ended 18th October:—

Average number.	Males.		Females.		Males and females.	
	Under 18.	All ages.	Under 18.	All ages.	Under 18.	All ages.
1924.						
Operatives	3,544	20,046	862	3,029	4,406	23,075
Administrative, etc. ..	175	2,644	116	883	291	3,527
TOTAL	3,719	22,690	978	3,912	4,697	26,602
1907.						
Wage earners	3,298	18,557	566	1,966	3,864	20,523
Salaried	205	2,756	70	432	275	3,188
TOTAL	3,503	21,313	636	2,398	4,139	23,711

The numbers of operatives recorded month by month in 1924 ranged from 367 above the average, in December, to 610 below the average, in January (see Table IIIB, page 169).

Mechanical Power.

The detailed information relating to mechanical power in 1924 is summarised in Table IV on page 170. The following table sets out the particulars for 1924 and 1907 relating to the capacity and kinds of *prime movers* and the capacity of *electric generators* installed.

* See separate volume containing report on the Building Materials group.

Power equipment.	1924.			1907.
	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.	Total.	Total.
	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
PRIME MOVERS :—				
Reciprocating steam engines ..	6,300	1,900	8,200	11,082
Steam turbines	575	160	735	6
Gas engines	10,476	1,223	11,699	7,336
Petrol and light oil engines ..	83	12	95	
Heavy oil engines	268	—	268	782
Water power	511	11	522	
TOTAL	18,213	3,306	21,519	19,206
ELECTRIC GENERATORS :—	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.
Driven by—				
Reciprocating steam engines ..	961	450	1,411	378
Steam turbines	320	80	400	—
Gas engines	231	92	323	156
Petrol and light oil engines ..	—	—	—	
Heavy oil engines	50	—	50	37
Water power	37	—	37	
TOTAL	1,599	622	2,221	534

The capacity of *electric motors* recorded in 1924 was as shown below :—

Electric Motors.	1924.		
	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.	Total.
	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
Driven by—			
Electricity generated in own works ..	2,545	655	3,200
Purchased electricity	32,345	5,085	37,430

Corresponding information was not required for 1907. The total number of Board of Trade units of electricity purchased for power and lighting purposes in that year was returned as 2,205,000.

TABLES.

I.—Summary of results.

Particulars.	Unit.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	Northern Ireland.
Value of goods made and work done (Gross output)	£'000	8,472	375	8,847	8
Cost of materials used	"	3,479	151	3,630	3
Paid for work given out to other firms	"	98	—	98	—
Net output	"	4,895	224	5,119	5
Average number of persons employed	No.	25,557	1,013	26,570	32
Net output per person employed..	£	192	221	193	143
Mechanical power available :—					
Prime movers	H.P.	19,832	1,610	21,442	77
Electric motors driven by purchased electricity	"	37,178	248	37,426	4

II.—Production.

A.—TOTAL MAKE OF STEEL IN 1924 IN THE TOOL AND IMPLEMENT TRADES.

Note.—No production of steel was recorded in this trade in Scotland or Northern Ireland.

Kind of steel.	England and Wales.
	Quantity.
	Tons.
Bessemer :—	
Acid	2,540
Basic	4,690
Open hearth :—	
Acid	740
Basic	1,590
Crucible	8,220
Electric	1,850
TOTAL	19,630

B.—OUTPUT SOLD OR ADDED TO STOCK AND WORK DONE.

Kind of goods and work done.	United Kingdom.*	
	Quantity.	Selling value.
Tools and implements :—	Th. doz.	£'000.
Files and rasps :	1,676	567
Engineers' tools (excluding gauges) .. .. .	..	110
Saws and saw blades	1,492	1,165
Machine knives and shear blades .. .. .	..	609
Axes, hatchets, adzes and matchets .. .. .	..	295
Carpenters' and joiners' tools, not elsewhere specified .. .. .	..	164
Spades and shovels for all purposes .. .. .	..	199
Agricultural and horticultural implements (forks, scythes, sickles, etc.), except spades and shovels .. .. .	..	269
Anvils and vices .. .. .	..	336
Gauges .. .. .	..	97
Stamps, marks, dies and brands .. .. .	..	600
Other sorts .. .. .	..	151
Tools and implements not separately distinguished .. .. .	..	1,342
Handles for tools and implements .. .. .	..	66
	..	23
	..	65
	..	725
	..	135
	..	150
TOTAL—TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS (INCLUDING PARTS)	..	6,869
Machinery :—		
Machine tools .. .. .	..	138
Other machinery and accessories .. .. .	..	169
Total—Machinery .. .. .	..	307
Knives, not machine .. .. .	..	29
Steel :—	Tons.	
Ingots, blooms and billets, etc.	1,240	94
Bars	6,180	606
Rough forgings and castings	10,960	351
Total—Semi-manufactured steel	18,380	1,051
Other iron or steel manufactures .. .. .	..	372
Other manufactures of brass .. .. .	..	2
Other goods made .. .. .	..	15
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE .. .. .	..	8,645
Repair work .. .. .	..	Amount received.
Work done on commission or for the trade :—	..	108
On files and rasps—		
Re-cutting .. .. .	..	30
Other work .. .. .	..	29
Grinding .. .. .	..	6
Other work .. .. .	..	37
TOTAL VALUE OF REPAIR AND OTHER WORK DONE .. .. .	..	210
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE (GROSS OUTPUT) .. .. .	..	8,855

* In order to avoid the possible disclosure of information relating to individual firms, figures are given only for the United Kingdom as a whole.

III.—Employment.

A.—NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN WEEK ENDED 18TH OCTOBER, 1924.

Kind of staff.	Males.		Females.		Males and females.	
	Under 18.	All ages.	Under 18.	All ages.	Under 18.	All ages.
<i>England and Wales and Northern Ireland :—</i> †						
Operatives	3,447	19,343	839	2,978	4,286	22,321
Administrative, etc.*	165	2,530	113	856	278	3,386
TOTAL	3,612	21,873	952	3,834	4,564	25,707
<i>Scotland :—</i>						
Operatives	135	818	26	60	161	878
Administrative, etc.*	10	114	3	27	13	141
TOTAL	145	932	29	87	174	1,019
<i>United Kingdom :—</i>						
Operatives	3,582	20,161	865	3,038	4,447	23,199
Administrative, etc.*	175	2,644	116	883	291	3,527
TOTAL	3,757	22,805	981	3,921	4,738	26,726

* Administrative, technical and clerical staff.

† In order to avoid the possible disclosure of information relating to individual firms, the figures for Northern Ireland have been combined with those for England and Wales.

B.—OPERATIVES EMPLOYED IN ONE WEEK IN EACH MONTH OF 1924.

England and Wales and Northern Ireland. (Annual average : Males, 19,233 ; Females, 2,970 ; Total, 22,203).*

Week ended.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Week ended.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Jan. 12th ..	18,695	2,908	21,603	July 19th ..	19,429	2,937	22,366
Feb. 16th ..	18,906	2,918	21,824	Aug. 16th ..	19,306	2,899	22,205
March 15th ..	18,916	2,978	21,894	Sept. 13th ..	19,179	2,909	22,088
April 12th ..	19,180	2,994	22,174	Oct. 18th ..	19,343	2,978	22,321
May 17th ..	19,442	3,040	22,482	Nov. 15th ..	19,467	3,036	22,503
June 21st ..	19,424	2,990	22,414	Dec. 13th ..	19,512	3,051	22,563

Scotland. (Annual average : Males, 813 ; Females, 59 ; Total, 872.)

Jan. 12th ..	805	57	862	July 19th ..	812	61	873
Feb. 16th ..	809	57	866	Aug. 16th ..	802	60	862
March 15th ..	814	59	873	Sept. 13th ..	796	60	856
April 12th ..	819	58	877	Oct. 18th ..	818	60	878
May 17th ..	818	60	878	Nov. 15th ..	822	60	882
June 21st ..	822	59	881	Dec. 13th ..	820	59	879

United Kingdom. (Annual average : Males, 20,046 ; Females, 3,029 ; Total, 23,075.)

Jan. 12th ..	19,500	2,965	22,465	July 19th ..	20,241	2,998	23,239
Feb. 16th ..	19,715	2,975	22,690	Aug. 16th ..	20,108	2,959	23,067
March 15th ..	19,730	3,037	22,767	Sept. 13th ..	19,975	2,969	22,944
April 12th ..	19,999	3,052	23,051	Oct. 18th ..	20,161	3,038	23,199
May 17th ..	20,260	3,100	23,360	Nov. 15th ..	20,289	3,096	23,385
June 21st ..	20,246	3,049	23,295	Dec. 13th ..	20,332	3,110	23,442

* See footnote (†) to Table IIIA.

IV.—Mechanical Power.

PARTICULARS OF PRIME MOVERS, ELECTRIC GENERATORS AND
ELECTRIC MOTORS.

Power equipment.	England and Wales and Northern Ireland.*		Scotland.		United Kingdom.	
	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.
PRIME MOVERS :—	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
Reciprocating steam engines	5,388	1,700	912	200	6,300	1,900
Steam turbines	575	160	—	—	575	160
Gas engines	10,234	1,098	242	125	10,476	1,223
Petrol and light oil engines	83	12	—	—	83	12
Heavy oil engines	190	—	78	—	268	—
Water power	458	11	53	—	511	11
TOTAL	16,928	2,981	1,285	325	18,213	3,306
TOTAL OF PRIME MOVERS INSTALLED	19,909		1,610		21,519	
ELECTRIC GENERATORS :—	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.
Driven by—						
Reciprocating steam engines	321	300	640	150	961	450
Steam turbines	320	80	—	—	320	80
Gas engines	231	27	—	65	231	92
Heavy oil engines	50	—	—	—	50	—
Water power	37	—	—	—	37	—
TOTAL	959	407	640	215	1,599	622
TOTAL OF ELECTRIC GENERATORS	1,366		855		2,221	
ELECTRIC MOTORS :—	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
Driven by—						
Electricity generated in own works	1,609	607	936	48	2,545	655
Purchased electricity	32,118	5,064	227	21	32,345	5,085

* See footnote (†) to Table IIIA.